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BULLETIN LIRC 99-02

DATE:

April 21, 1999

TO:

ALL PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANIES

RE:

Computer Model Interrogatories

Actuarial Standards of Practice set forth principals and considerations for an actuary estimating costs associated with the transfer of risk. Of particular relevance are principles 1, 2, and 3 from Actuarial Standard of Practice No. 9:

Principle 1: A rate is an estimate of the expected value of future costs.

Principle 2: A rate provides for all costs associated with the transfer of risk.

Principle 3: A rate provides for the costs associated with an individual risk transfer.

These three principles, when followed, should lead to property rates which are reasonable, not excessive, not inadequate, and not unfairly discriminatory.

Louisiana statutes allow for the consideration of a wide variety of data and analysis methods when establishing property premiums. LRS. 22:1404(1) states, in part, that ...

All rates shall be made in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) Due consideration shall be given to past and prospective loss experience within and outside this state, to catastrophe hazards, if any, ... and to all other relevant factors within and outside this state.

The Louisiana Insurance Rating Commission (LIRC) recognizes that the "catastrophe hazard" is significant in Louisiana and that "due consideration" implies that accurate, sound actuarial analysis must underly the costing of property premiums. The LIRC expects insurers will utilize the most accurate, reliable, and reasonable methods available to estimate Louisiana property premiums.

Modeling is an actuarial tool available to all property insurance companies. Specifically, modeling addresses the difficulties inherent in catastrophe pricing, particularly for the hurricane component. Difficulties faced by the actuary include predictability of low frequency, high severity events and lack of relevant historical data. Modeling is a recognized tool in the costing of property insurance, costing of reinsurance treaties, and managing an insurer's coastal exposure.

Though modeling may improve the accuracy and stability of catastrophe cost estimations, the LIRC recognizes that catastrophe modeling is not a perfect science and estimates from one model to another, or one company to another, may vary significantly. Catastrophe models are complex computer algorithms used to represent the catastrophic phenomena and require expertise in the actuarial, engineering,

meteorological, and computer sciences. As such, these models are not easily understood and are difficult to benchmark against established norms. The term "black box" has been used to describe a model's inner-workings. This Bulletin is designed to identify and document what goes on within this "black box" as it relates to Louisiana property ratemaking. Each insurance company that files a rate that includes a provision generated by a catastrophe model must provide information about the model, its input, its output, and how the output was used to produce the proposed rates. This information will allow the LIRC to see how individual insurers use a model's output in proposed Louisiana property premiums, compare models across vendors at any point in time, and, as a model from a single vendor evolves, monitor the import of model revisions.

LRS 22:1407.A gives the LIRC authority to require an insurer or rating organization to provide relevant information and data necessary to determine whether a filing meets the requirements of Part XXX of the Louisiana Insurance Code. To expedite the review of a filing which utilizes computer modeling, the LIRC is advising insurers and insurance rating organizations of the information which it needs to make a determination as to whether said filing meets the requirements of Louisiana statutes and can be approved, i.e., modeled rates are reasonable, adequate, not excessive, and not unfairly discriminatory. Since the amount of information needed is lengthy, please follow the instructions carefully. In the event that there is insufficient room on the form, attach separate sheets.

These forms should be used only when modeled loss provisions are included in the filed rates.

- Sections Insurer Certificate and Insurance Information of Part A must be completed by an insurer or insurance rating organization when any type of computer modeling is used to support filed rates for any peril.
- Section Modeled Provision in the Rates of Part A and all Sections of Part B must be completed
 when computer modeling supports the hurricane provision in the filed rates. If a model only
 supports non-hurricane perils, these forms do not need to be completed.
- If a company is <u>filing to adopt loss costs</u> which include modeled loss provisions (hurricane or any other peril), <u>completion of Part A and Part B forms is not required.</u>

The following table summarizes the filing requirements by Part and Section:

Part and Section	When to File?
Part A - Insurer Certification	File when rates are supported by a model for any type of peril
Part A - Insurer Information	File when rates are supported by a model for any type of peril
Part A - Modeled Provision	File only when rates are supported by a model for the hurricane peril
in the Rates	
Part B - Modeler Certification	File only when rates are supported by a model for the hurricane peril
Part B - Model Evaluation	File only when rates are supported by a model for the hurricane peril
Part B - Model Validation	File only when rates are supported by a model for the hurricane peril
Part B - Model Sensitivity	File only when rates are supported by a model for the hurricane peril

In this Bulletin, a "model release" means a version of the model that contains any change from the immediately preceding model version on file with the LIRC. Changes include but are not limited to revision of source code, revisions of required and optional model input, revision of model formulas, a "bug" fix, report format revisions, model enhancements, model tuning, or similar additions, deletions and enhancements to model features, performance, or accuracy.

For a given model release, if the above forms and related exhibits have been previously filed with the LIRC, an insurance company using that release of the model may refer to the modeler's forms and

exhibits already on file and does not have to resubmit them with their filing packet. In this case, the company should clearly identify the model release and state that these forms and exhibits are on file with the LIRC.

If more than one model was used by an insurer to set rates, all modelers responsible for the models utilized must submit Part B of the Interrogatories.

To expedite the filing process, a modeler may pre-file Part B of these Interrogatories so that they are on file with the LIRC and immediately available to an insurer.

Pursuant to LRS 22:1407.A.(2)(e), a filing and all information pertaining thereto is public record and open to inspection. If any of the information requested by this Bulletin is considered confidential by the insurance company or the modeler, these Interrogatories may be submitted under separate cover and not as part of filing packet. Clearly label all confidential material as such. The LIRC will work with the company or modeler to resolve any confidentiality issues.

Use of these forms is not mandatory but submission of the information in such a format will expedite the review process. Regardless of the format used, sufficient information must be provided to allow the LIRC to determine if the filing is in compliance with LRS 22, Part XXX. If data cannot be provided in the formats requested, the LIRC will work with the company to determine whether an alternate format will be acceptable.

Note that providing completed Interrogatories and the inclusion of model output in approved rates for an insurance company is not an "approval" of a specific model. LIRC approval of filed rates which include support from a model is merely approval of the filed rates and should not be construed as approval of the supporting model.

This Bulletin is not a directive, regulation, or rule. This Bulletin is issued by the LIRC to provide assistance to insurers filing rates with the LIRC and using catastrophe models to support proposed Louisiana property rates.

If you have questions regarding this Bulletin, please contact Richard Piazza (225-342-4690).

CHRIS FASER, III

Deputy Commissioner/LIRC

INSURER CERTIFICATION

Instructions: This section should be completed by the insurer and must accompany a rate filing that contains rates based, in whole or in part, on any type of computer modeling.

Type or print, except where signature is requested.

I,				, here	by certify that I am the
	(P	RINT NAME)	•		
(DDD) T.T.	of		DIRECT TRICTIO	NCE COMPANY)	doing business
(PRINT T	IILE)	(P	'KINT INSURA	NCE COMPANY)	
in the state of Louisians	a and that I am au	thorized to mak	ce this certif	icate. I hereby certi	ify that responses to the
Louisiana Insurance Ra	ating Commission	n's Computer N	Iodel Interro	gatories, Part A are	e true and correct to the
best of my knowledge.					
This is the(NUN	day o	f	,	•	
(NUN	MBER)	(MONTH)	(YEAR)		
				(SIGNATURE)	
		_		(ADDRESS)	
				(ADDRESS)	
			(C	TV. STATE, ZIP CODE)	

PART A

INSURER INFORMATION

Instructions: This section should be completed by the insurer and must accompany a rate filing that contains rates based, in whole or in part, on any type of computer modeling.

1.	Filing reference for which modeled output is used:							
	Company(ies):							
	Line and/or Sub-Lines:							
	Filing Identifier:							
2.	Whose model(s) did you use in this filing (check all that apply)?							
	□ AIR□ Tillinghast□ Impact Forecasting	□ RMS □ EQE □ Other:						
3.	Which model release did you use in this filing?							
	Model A: Name	Release Reference:						
	Model B: Name	Release Reference:						
	Model C: Name	Release Reference:						
4.	If more than one mode establish Louisiana insu	vas used in this rate filing, explain how their combined output was used to ce rates.						

5.	Provide a	contact in your company familiar v	vith each model used.
	Model A:	Contact:	Phone:
		Company:	Fax No.:
	Model B:	Contact:	Phone:
		Company:	Fax No.:
	Model C:	Contact:	Phone:
		Company:	Fax No.:
6.	In this rat (Check all	e filing, for which peril(s) is mod that apply)	el output used to establish Louisiana insurance premiums?
	Model A:	☐ Hurricane☐ Non-hurricane wind☐ Earthquake☐ Fire	☐ Hail ☐ Flood ☐ Water ☐ Other:
	Model B:	☐ Hurricane☐ Non-hurricane wind☐ Earthquake☐ Fire	☐ Hail ☐ Flood ☐ Water ☐ Other:
	Model C:	☐ Hurricane☐ Non-hurricane wind☐ Earthquake☐ Fire	☐ Hail ☐ Flood ☐ Water ☐ Other:
7.	Did you ru	n the model internally or did the me	odeler run it for you?
	Model A:	☐ Ran Internally	☐ Modeler Ran
	Model B:	☐ Ran Internally	☐ Modeler Ran
	Model C:	☐ Ran Internally	☐ Modeler Ran

PART A

8.	The followin	g will help identify	data used as input to the model:
	Model A: a.	□Yes □No	Was exposure data specific to the company making this filing provided by the company as input to the model?
	b.	□Yes □No	Was exposure data, other than data specific to the company making this filing, provided by the company as input to the model?
	If	your answer above	to Model A, 8.a or 8.b was "yes", continue with i. through iii.
	i.	What type of data	was supplied and at what date of evaluation? (Check all that apply)
		("IF" is in-force;	AY" is accident year; "CY" is calendar year; and, "PY" is policy year)
		Exposure data:	
		Expense data:	AY \Box PY \Box CY \Box Other: for @ // /
		Loss data:	AY DPY DCY DOTHER: for @/_/
		Describe any other	company specific data provided as input to the model:
	ii	. □Address □Zip Code □Parish □Geo-Code □Other:	At what geographic level of detail was the exposure data? (Select all that apply)
	ii	i. □Yes □No	Was company supplied data, used as input to the model, projected to a future policy period?
			If "yes", data was projected to:
			If "yor" the annualized percentage used for projection was:

	c.	If your ans model estin	swer to nates fo	Model r your co	A, 8.a mpany:	and 8.b w	vere "no", d	escrit	be the da	ata us	ed to g	generate
					_							
	d.	□No		Was m	odel o ating in	utput pro	ojected to tes?	a fu	ture po	licy	period	before
				If "yes",	output	was proje	cted to:	MM/	///	-		
				If "yes",	the ann	nualized p	ercentage us	ed for	r project	ion wa	as:	%
Model B:	a.	□Yes	□No	Was exp	osure d ompany	ata specif as input t	ic to the com o the model?	ipany ?	making	this f	iling pr	ovided
	b.	□Yes	□No	Was exp	osure d ovided	ata, other by the cor	than data spo npany as inp	ecific	to the co	ompar lel?	ny mak	ing this
	If y	our answer	above to	o Model I	3, 8.a o	r 8.b was '	"yes", contin	iue w	ith i. thro	ough i	ii.	
	i. \	What type of	data w	as supplic	ed and a	it what da	te of evaluat	ion?	(Check a	all tha	t apply)
							is calendar					
										_		
	E	Expense data	:: □ A	Y □PY	□СҮ	□Other:		for	YEAR(S)	_ @ _M	/ IM / DD	/
	L	oss data:	$\Box \mathbf{A}$	Y □PY	□CY	Other:		for	YEAR(S)	_ @ _M	/ M / DD	/
	Γ	Describe any	other c	ompany s	pecific	data prov	ided as input	t to th	e model	:		
	_					<u></u>			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		.π∠ ,	

PART A

	ii.	☐ Addro ☐ Zip C ☐ Parish ☐ Geo-G ☐ Other	Code n Code	At what geographic level of detail was the exposure data? (Select all that apply)
	iii.	□Yes	□No	Was company supplies data, used as input to the model, projected to a future policy period?
				If "yes", data was projected to: $\frac{\sqrt{{MM}/{DD}/{YY}}}$
				If "yes", the annualized percentage used for projection was:%
	c.	•	r answer to l tes for your	Model B, 8.a and 8.b were "no", describe the data used to generate model company:
	d.	□Yes	□No	Was model output projected to a future policy period before incorporating into your rates?
				If "yes", output was projected to: MM/ DD / YY
				If "yes", the annualized percentage used for projection was:%
Model C:	a.	□Yes	□№	Was exposure data specific to the company making this filing provided by the company as input to the model?
	b.	□Yes	□No	Was exposure data, other than data specific to the company making this filing, provided by the company as input to the model?
	lf	your an	swer above	to Model C, 8.a or 8.b was "yes", continue with i. through iii.
	i.	What ty	pe of data v	was supplied and at what date of evaluation? (Check all that apply)
		("IF" i	s in-force: "	AY" is accident year: "CY" is calendar year: and. "PY" is policy year)

PART A

	Exposure data:	□IF □PY		Other:	for	YEAR(S))/	/
	Expense data:							
	Loss data:	□AY □PY	□CY □O	ther:	for	YEAR(S))/	/
	Describe any oth	her company	specific data	provided as	input to th	e model:		
ii.	☐Address ☐Zip Code ☐Parish ☐Geo-Code ☐Other:	At what (Select a	geographic Il that apply	level of detail	was the e	xposure da	ta?	
iii.	. □Yes □No	future po	licy period?				, projecte	ed to a
		If "yes",	data was pr	ojected to:	${\mathbf{MM'}}$	DD/YY		
		If "yes",	the annualiz	ed percentage	e used for	projection	was:	%
c.	If your answer estimates for ye	to Model C, 8 our company:	3.a and 8.b v	vere "no", des	scribe the o	lata used to	generate	model
d.	☐Yes ☐No	Was mo	del output ting into yo	projected tur rates?	to a futu	re policy	period	before
		If "yes",	output was j	projected to:	<u>/</u>	/ OD / YY		
		If "yes",	the annualiz	ed percentage	used for	projection v	vas:	%

MODELED PROVISION IN THE RATES

Instructions: This section should be completed by the insurer. This section applies only to a filing that includes modeled hurricane and related loss.

-		
If your hurrica	ane catastrophe provision varies by territory, describe how this provision was determ	inec
	ane catastrophe provision varies by territory, describe how this provision was determ	inec
	ane catastrophe provision varies by territory, describe how this provision was determ	inec
		ine
		inec
		ined

3. Provide a proposed premium breakdown by territory using the report format of Exhibits A.1 through A.4. If more than one sub-line of business (e.g., homeowners, renters, and condominium) is included in the filing, complete Exhibits A.1 through A.4 for each sub-line. Attach territory definitions, if needed.

MODELED PROVISION IN THE RATES

□Yes □No	Does the hurricane catastrophe provision in the proposed rates vary by a variable oth than territory, for example, deductible or amount of insurance?					
	a.	If "yes," provide a breakdown of that variable using the report format of Exhibits A.1 through A.4. If more than one sub-line of business (e.g., homeowners, renters, and condominium) is included in the filing, complete Exhibits A.1 through A.4 for each sub-line.				
	ь.	Describe how the hurricane catastrophe provision is determined for this variable.				
	□Yes □No	than to				

5. Provide the company's Louisiana historical catastrophe loss experience in the format of Exhibit B. Include as many years as are available. If insured value is not known, state such.

If more than one sub-line of business (e.g., homeowners, renters, and condominium) is covered by the filing, complete Exhibit B for each sub-line. If sub-line cannot be stated separately, clearly document that the historical data is for all sub-lines combined.

MODELER CERTIFICATION

to make this certificate. I hereby certify that responses to the Louisiana Insurance Rating Commission's Computer Model Interrogatories, Part B are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

The model for which this certificate applies is identified as:

Name of Model:

Model Release Reference:

Date of Model Release or Last Revised:	/	
This is the day of (NUMBER) (MONTH)		
_	(SIGNATURE)	
	(ADDRESS)	

(CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE)

PART B

MODELER EVALUATION

			tion should be completed by the ng hurricane and related loss. This	modeler. This section applies only to a model is model is known as:
1.	□Constar □Can Be		Are model formulas and paramete depending on client need?	ers the same for all clients or can these be altered
	If they ca	an vary by	client, explain the manner of variation	on.
2.	estimates	for specific	c insurance considerations. A "yes'	odel is capable of addressing and adjusting loss response does not mean that a specific model rundel could have, if requested, adjusted for the item.
	For interr because of		2.a through 2.jj, is the hurricane mo	odel capable of adjusting estimated hurricane loss
	a. □Yes	s □No	Distribution differences among you endorsements?	our client's property policy forms and
	b. \square Yes	s 🗆 No	The specific impact of a client's p	policy deductible distribution?
	c. \square Yes	s 🗆 No	The specific impact of a client's a	amount of insurance distribution?
	d. □Yes	s □No	The effect on a client's expected contracts?	losses due to existing or proposed reinsurance
	e. □Yes	s □No	Multi-story structures?	
	f. □Yes	s □No	Coverage differences for various	types of homeowner policy forms?
	g. □Ye:	s □No	Cash value policy form?	
	h. □Ye:	s □No	Condominium policy forms?	

PART B

MODELER EVALUATION

i.	□Yes	□No	Renter policy forms?
j.	□Yes	□No	Mobile home policy forms?
k.	□Yes	□No	The fire extended coverage endorsement?
1.	□Yes	□No	Commercial property policy forms?
m.	□Yes	□No	Businessowners policy forms?
n.	□Yes	□No	Farmowners policy forms?
0.	□Yes	□No	Flood loss covered by the National Flood Insurance Program?
p.	□Yes	□No	Personal inland marine policy forms, floaters, endorsements, or schedules?
q.	□Yes	□No	Commercial inland marine policy forms, floaters, endorsements, or schedules?
r.	□Yes	□No	Boat policy forms?
s.	□Yes	□No	Personal automobile policy forms?
t.	□Yes	□No	Commercial automobile policy forms?
u.	□Yes	□No	Appurtenant structure loss?
v.	□Yes	□No	Contents loss?
w.	□Yes	□No	Additional living expense loss?
x.	□Yes	□No	Business interruption loss?
y.	□Yes	□No	Policy deductibles?
z.	□Yes	□No	Replacement cost policy provisions? If "yes", explain how this is handled in the model.
aa.	□Yes	□No	The quality of existing construction in a geographic area, current building codes, or building code enforcement?

MODELER EVALUATION

	bb. □Yes □No	Loss attributable to underinsured structures?
	cc. □Yes □No	Loss attributable to overinsured structures?
	dd. □Yes □No	Loss attributable to uninsured structures?
	ee. □Yes □No	Loss attributable to public structures?
	ff. □Yes □No	Loss attributable to industry pools, e.g., FAIR Plan, Coastal Plan, or other pooling arrangements?
	gg. □Yes □No	Non-property loss, e.g., liability, life, health, workers' compensation?
	hh. □Yes □No	The impact of any loss mitigation measures, e.g. installation of hurricane shutters or mobile home tie-downs?
	ii. □Yes □No	Demand surge, i.e., an increase in construction costs due to temporary increased demand for limited construction resources?
	jj. □Yes □No	Risk, e.g., a load based on loss variance or the need to attract risk capital?
3.	□Yes □No	Is your client's actual exposure used in the determination of modeled loss costs? If "no" explain the source of exposure underlying modeled output.
4.	□Yes □No	Does the model project exposure data to a future policy period?
		/ / DD / YY If "yes", to what period was data projected?
		If "yes", explain how this projection is made.

PART B MODELER EVALUATION

5.	□Yes □No	Does the model project loss or expense data to a future policy period?
		$\frac{1}{1}$ / $\frac{1}{1}$ / $\frac{1}{1}$ If "yes", to what period was data projected?
		If "yes", explain how this projection is made.
6.	□Yes □No	Does the model produce a confidence interval for loss costs? If "yes", explain how this interval is calculated.
7.	□Yes □No	Does the model output include loss attributable to the impact of subsequent, <u>non-catastrophe</u> , sequential damage, e.g. due to post-catastrophe wind, rain, or theft?
8.	□ALAE □ULAE □AII LAE □NONE	Does model output include provisions for <u>any</u> loss adjustment expense? (Check only one)
9.	□ Address □ Zip Code □ Parish □ Geo-Code □ Other:	At what geographic level of detail is the model <u>capable</u> of distinguishing an exposure's location? (Check all that apply)
10.	☐ Monthly ☐ Annually ☐ Other:	How frequently is your zip code database updated?
11.	☐ Geo-weighted ☐ Population-weighted ☐ Other:	How is a zip code centroid determined?

PART B

MODELER EVALUATION

12. Provide loss estimates for the sample exposure set defined in Exhibits C.1 and C.2 given the scenario hurricanes listed in Exhibit D. Use Exhibits E.1, E.2, and E.3 as the report format. The report format allows for model output comparisons across varied structure types in controlled geographic locations and with controlled storm parameters. Loss estimates should be for the primary exposure and all secondary insured exposures.

Sixty (60) risks are defined in Exhibit C. Nine (9) hurricanes are defined in Exhibit D, which specifies certain storm parameters for those events. Explain any defaults or assumptions made if this data is not the same as your model expects.

Report Exhibits E.1 through E.3 data in hardcopy and on 3½ diskette (or CD-ROM) using the standard format described in Appendix A.

13. Provide the following:

a. Loss estimates by Louisiana zip code for a Homeowners policy with a \$100,000 frame exposure (includes \$100,000 building, \$50,000 contents, \$20,000 time, \$250 deductible and \$10,000 for appurtenant structures) given scenario hurricanes 1, 4, and 7 listed in Exhibit D. Use the format of Exhibit F to display the modeled losses by zip code. Assume this one Homeowner exposure is in every Louisiana zip code. Loss estimates are for the combined primary exposure and all secondary insured exposure.

Report Exhibit F data in hardcopy and on 3½ diskette (or CD-ROM) using the standard format described in Appendix A.

The modeler should use the latest zip code definitions database available.

i.	What is the source of the modeler's zip code definition database?			
ii.	□ Monthly □ Annually □ Other:	How often does the modeler update the zip code definition database?		

b. Graphically display loss estimates by zip code separately for hurricane scenarios 1, 4, and 7 using the following legend. In the legend, the percents reflect estimated loss for the exposure (structure plus related coverages as specified above) divided by the building exposure (e.g., \$100,000). Color display is preferred but, if color is not possible, use the shadings indicated.

PART B

MODELER EVALUATION

COLOR	SHADING	Percent Modeled Loss to Building's Insured Value
White		No damage (0%)
Light Yellow	W. Marine and Marine	More than 0% but less than 1%
Light Blue		At least 1% but less than 2%
Medium Orange		At least 2% but less than 4%
Dark Red	·	At least 4% or greater

- 14. For as many years as available, provide listings of historical hurricanes which
 - a. Had a Louisiana coastal landfall.
 - b. Caused property loss in Louisiana but whose landfall was not coastal Louisiana.

Display these hurricanes using the format of Exhibit G.1 and G.2.

- 15. Provide storm parameters for the eleven (11) historical hurricanes named in Exhibit H using the format of Exhibit H.
- 16. Provide modeled property loss estimates for the historical hurricanes listed in Exhibit H using the following exposure bases:
 - a. The modeler's all industry, all lines countrywide property exposure database. Use Exhibits I.1 through I.3 to display the modeled results.
 - b. The following Louisiana standardized property exposure database:

TYPE	CONSTRUCTION	BUILDING	CONTENTS	TIME	DEDUCTIBLE	APPURTENANT STRUCTURE
НО	Frame	\$100,000	50,000	20,000	250	10,000
НО	Frame	\$200,000	100,000	40,000	250	20,000
НО	Brick	\$100,000	50,000	20,000	250	10,000
MH	N.A.	\$ 30,000	15,000	6,000	250	3,000
CP	Ordinary	\$200,000	100,000	50,000	1,000	20,000
CP	Wind-resistive	\$400,000	200,000	100,000	1,000	40,000
CO	Brick – 4-story	0	50,000	20,000	250	0
RE	Brick – 2-story	0	20,000	5,000	250	0

The TYPES are: "HO" is a Homeowner policy; "MH" is a Mobile Home policy; "CP" is a Commercial Multi-Peril Property policy; "CO" is a Condominium policy; "RE" is a Renters policy.

PART B MODELER EVALUATION

Assume that only these exposures are in each zip code in each state affected by the storms defined by Exhibit H. Use Exhibits I.4 through I.6 to display modeled results.

Report Exhibits I.1 though I.6 data in hardcopy and on 3½ diskette (or CD-ROM) using the standard format described in Appendix A.

Model Variable:	□ Critical	□Qualitative	□Quantitative
Assumptions:			
Model Variable: Assumptions:	□Critical	□Qualitative	□Quantitative
Model Variable: Assumptions:	□Critical	□Qualitative	□Quantitative
		lls, e.g., Hurricane	

PART B

MODEL VALIDATION

Ins	instructions:		This section should be completed by the modeler. This section applies only to the model estimating hurricane and related loss. This model is known as:					
			Modeler:					
			Name of Mo					
				se Reference:				
			Date of Mod	el Release or Last Revised:	MM DD YY			
1.	Pro	ovide ar	n overview of i	model operation.	.*			
2.		□Yes			please respond to the following: nt" been written for this model?			
	b.	□Yes	□No s not apply	Has a "specification docume	ent" been written for this model?			
	c.		□No s not apply	Has a "user's guide" been p model?	ublished to aid clients in using or running this			
	d.		□No s not apply	Has a "test specification" be	en written for this model?			
	e.		□No s not apply	Has the model's software co	de been tested?			

MODEL VALIDATION

f. □Yes □No	Hav	ve the mo	del's inte	mal calculations been validated?			
	If y	our answ	er above	was "yes", continue with i through iii below.			
	i.	Explain	how the	model was tested and validated.			
	ii.	□Yes	□No	Were Louisiana property exposures part of the validation process?			
	iii.	□Yes	□No	Were storms with Louisiana landfall part of the validation process?			
g. □Yes □No		lave revisions or corrections to the model's software code been made single model was first made available to your clients?					
	If"	yes", continue with i through iv below.					
	i.			cess by which model revisions or corrections are ed, and coded.			
	ii.	Explain	how revi	sed releases of the model are released to clients?			
	iii.		how a comodel ou	client would recognize which model release produced atput.			
	iv.			rical release and revision summary for the model since to clients. Use the report format of Exhibit J.			

MODEL VALIDATION

h. (YEAR)	In what year	was the model first used for ratemaking?
i. □Yes □No	Has the mode	el been reviewed by any other state insurance department?
	If "yes", list t	the states and the reviewer.
	STATE	REVIEWER
		
		
List the names of your atemaking. Use the		nd indicate their years of experience with modeling as used ir or similar profiles.
□Yes □No		el been independently peer reviewed? If available, provide of the most recent two peer reviews.
	□Yes □No	Are there any unresolved or outstanding issues resulting from these reviews? Please explain each.
Provide the following	g individuals who ha	we reviewed or have knowledge of your model:
a. Independent Mete	orologist Name:	Phone:
Experience:		
b. Independent Engir	neer Name:	Phone:
Experience:		
c. Independent Actua	ary Name:	Phone:
Experience:		

3.

4.

5.

PART B

MODEL VALIDATION

	d. Other:	Name:	Phone:
	Experience:		
	e. Other:	Name:	Phone:
	Experience:		
ó.	Describe the methodology use	ed for these model components:	
	a. Storm track		
	□Yes □No	Does the model include a provision	for storm tract curvature?
	b. Wind Generation		
	c. Damage determination		
	d. The loss calculation		
	e. Decay rate (filling-rate)		
	f. Effects of land friction		
7. Provide the sources for these model components:		model components:	
	a. Storm track		
	b. Wind Generation		
	c. Damage determination	***************************************	
	d. The loss calculation		
	e. Decay rate (filling-rate)		
	f. Effects of land friction		

MODEL VALIDATION

8.	Name the sources	for these input parameters:
	a. Central Pressu	res
	b. Radius of max	imum wind
	c. Forward speed	
	d. Probability of	landfall
	e. Angle of incid	ence
	f. Other relevant	parameters
9.	parameter values	storm parameters, as they relate to Louisiana landfalls, provide summary data for model. If a specified parameter is not applicable to your model, explain and/or provide an appropriate surrogate parameter. Graphs of the data will be helpful.
	a. Table of centra	al pressures, (or pressure differences). Use the format of Exhibit L.1.
	□Yes □No	Does the model contain a minimum central pressure for a Louisiana landfall?
		If "yes", what is the minimum central pressure?mb
	∃Yes □No	Does the model contain a maximum central pressure for a Louisiana landfall?
		If "yes", what is the maximum central pressure?mb
	b. Table of radiu	s of maximum winds. Use the format of Exhibit L.2.
	□Yes □No	Does the model contain a minimum radius of maximum winds for a Louisiana landfall?
		If "ves", what is the minimum radius of maximum winds? miles

MODEL VALIDATION

	_Yes	∃No	Does the model contain a maximum radius of maximum winds for a Louisiana landfall?
			If "yes", what is the maximum radius of maximum winds?miles
c.	A table	of forv	vard speeds. Use the format of Exhibit L.3.
	□Yes	□No	Does the model contain a minimum forward speed for a Louisiana landfall?
			If "yes", what is the minimum forward speed?mph
	∑Yes	□No	Does the model contain a maximum forward speed for a Louisiana landfall?
			If "yes", what is the maximum forward speed?mph
d.	A table	of dec	ay rates (filling rate). In your model, if the decay rate is based on distance, assume a of 14 mph and translate to elapsed time. Use the format of Exhibit L.4.
e.	by Pari probab Display	sh and ilities for the res	bilities of landfall for modeled storms affecting Louisiana. The probabilities should be by Saffir-Simpson classification (1 through 5). For landfall outside Louisiana, provide or landfall 100 miles east and 100 miles west of Louisiana's state lines separately. Sults in the format of Exhibit L.5. In the event a hurricane has more than one landfall, as of this interrogatory, the hurricane should be assigned to only one Parish.
f.	Parish	and by ate for l	ncy of historical storms affecting Louisiana. The distribution should be by coastal Saffir-Simpson classification (1 through 5). For landfall outside Louisiana, provide an andfall 100 miles east or west of Louisiana's state lines separately. Use the format of
Pr	ovide m	odeled l	Louisiana all industry, all lines, loss statistics using the following exposure bases:
a.	Louisia	ina only	all industry, all lines countrywide property exposure database. Estimated losses are for regardless of landfall, and reflect all lines, all insured loss. Display in the format of ables 1 through 3.

10.

MODEL VALIDATION

b. The Louisiana standardized property exposure database:

ТҮРЕ	CONSTRUCTION	BUILDING	CONTENTS	TIME	DEDUCTIBLE	APPURTENANT STRUCTURES
НО	Frame	\$100,000	50,000	20,000	250	10,000
НО	Frame	\$200,000	100,000	40,000	250	20,000
НО	Brick	\$100,000	50,000	20,000	250	10,000
MH	N.A.	\$ 30,000	15,000	6,000	250	3,000
CP	Ordinary	\$200,000	100,000	50,000	1,000	20,000
CP	Wind-resistive	\$400,000	200,000	100,000	1,000	40,000
CO	Brick – 4-story	0	50,000	20,000	250	0
RE	Brick – 2-story	0	20,000	5,000	250	0

The TYPES are: "HO" is a Homeowner policy; "MH" is a Mobile Home policy; "CP" is a Commercial Multi-Peril Property policy; "CO" is a Condominium policy; "RE" is a Renters policy.

When running the model, assume these exposures are in each Louisiana zip code. Display in the format of Exhibit M.2, Tables 1 through 3.

11.	If modeled output was compared to actual historical losses, provide such comparison for fi	ve (5) recent
	storms. The five recent storms and breakdown by line are to be selected by the modeler.	Provide only
	overall loss data by line of insurance. Display the results in the format of Exhibit N.	

torical loss.
-

PART B

MODEL SENSITIVITY

Instructions:	This section should be completed by the modeler. This section applies only to the mode estimating hurricane and related loss. This model is know as:
	Modeler:
	Name of Model:
	Model Release Reference:
	Date of Model Delegge on Lost Deviced.

The interrogatories in this section use the following Louisiana standardized exposure database as input to the model:

TYPE	CONSTRUCTION	BUILDING	CONTENTS	TIME	DEDUCTIBLE
НО	Frame	\$100,000	50,000	20,000	250
НО	Frame	\$200,000	100,000	40,000	250
НО	Brick	\$100,000	50,000	20,000	250
MH	N.A.	\$ 30,000	15,000	6,000	250
CP	Ordinary	\$200,000	100,000	50,000	1,000
CP	Wind-resistive	\$400,000	200,000	100,000	1,000
CO	Brick - 4-story	0	50,000	20,000	250
RE	Brick - 2-story	0	20,000	5,000	250

When running the model, assume these exposures are in each Louisiana zip code. Where comments or discussion of assumptions and estimates are appropriate, provide them on a separate sheet.

- 1. You have provided an overview of the distribution of modeled central pressures at landfall in Exhibit L.1.
 - a. Given this distribution as the base distribution and holding all other parameters constant, decrease the distribution by a factor of 10 mb, i.e., shift the distribution downward subject to model minimums, and display the resulting distribution in Exhibit O.1, Table 1. Display model results in the format of Exhibit O.1, Tables 2 and 3. The loss statistics calculated for Exhibit O.1, Tables 2 and 3 should be based on loss estimates for the state of Louisiana only.

PART B

MODEL SENSITIVITY

- b. Given this distribution as the base distribution and holding all other parameters constant, increase the distribution by a factor of 10 mb, i.e., shift the distribution upward subject to model maximums, and display the resulting distribution in Exhibit O.2, Table 1. Display model results in the format of Exhibit O.2, Tables 2 and 3. The loss statistics calculated for Exhibit O.2, Tables 2 and 3 should be based on loss estimates for the state of Louisiana only.
- 2. You have provided an overview of the distribution for radius of maximum winds as used by the model in Exhibit K.2.
 - a. Given this distribution as the base distribution and holding all other parameters constant, decrease the distribution by a factor of 5 miles, i.e., shift the distribution downward subject to model minimums, and display the resulting distribution in Exhibit O.3, Table 1. Display model results in the format of Exhibit O.3, Table 2 and 3. The loss statistics calculated for Exhibit O.3, Tables 2 and 3 should be based on loss estimates for the state of Louisiana only.
 - b. Given this distribution as the base distribution and holding all other parameters constant, increase the distribution by a factor of 5 miles, i.e., shift the distribution upward subject to model maximums, and display the resulting distribution in Exhibit O.4, Table 1. Display model results in the format of Exhibit O.4. The loss statistics calculated for Exhibit O.4, Tables 2 and 3 should be based on loss estimates for the state of Louisiana only.
- 3. You have provided an overview of the distribution for forward speed as used by the model in Exhibit K.3.
 - a. Given this distribution as the base distribution and holding all other parameters constant, decrease the distribution by a factor of 5 mph, i.e. shift the distribution downward subject to model minimums, and display the resulting distribution in Exhibit O.5, Table 1. Display model results in the format of Exhibit O.5. The loss statistics calculated for Exhibit O.5, Tables 2 and 3 should be based on loss estimates for the state of Louisiana only.
 - b. Given this distribution as the base distribution and holding all other parameters constant, increase the distribution by a factor of 5 mph, i.e., shift the distribution upward subject to model maximums, and display the resulting distribution in Exhibit O.6, Table 1. Display model results in the format of Exhibit O.6. The loss statistics calculated for Exhibit O.6, Tables 2 and 3 should be based on loss estimates for the state of Louisiana only.

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT A.1

Breakdown of Proposed Premium

(premiums reflect a	Line of Business:
ZZ	
YY evaluation/projection)	

Territory		Underwritir	ng Expense	Contribution	ution to	Loss &	Loss & LAE
(attach	Proposed	Provision	sion	Surplus and Earn	d Earnings	Prov	ision
definitions)	Premium	(3)			4	(:	(5)
(E)	(2)	\$	%	↔	%	\$	%
		-					
State Total							

NOTES: All percentages (%) are to the Proposed Premium, Column (2).

All estimates are gross of reinsurance.

Column (1) (2) Comments Proposed Premium is the expected average written premium for the territory. It includes all policy related Provide detailed definition. fees and reflects all rating debits or credits. Column (2) equals Columns (3) + (4) + (5).

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4

(5)

- other than LAE. It includes anticipated dividends and all taxes, licenses and fees. This provision excludes Underwriting Expense provision is that portion of Proposed Premium allocated to all operating expenses the profit provision, anticipated investment earnings, and surplus contributions.
- contribution can be zero or negative and should reflect anticipated investment earnings. Contribution to Surplus and Earnings includes the profit provision and surplus contributions. This
- expense. Exhibit A.1, Column (5), is the sum of Exhibits A.2 through A.4, Column (6). Loss & LAE Provision is that portion of Proposed Premium allocated to pure loss and loss adjustment

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT A.2

Breakdown of Proposed Premium

(premiums reflect a	Line of Business:
MM	
DB _	
*	
evaluation/projection)	

Territory		Hurrica	Hurricane Pure	Hurricane	cane	Hurricane	cane	Hurricane	cane
(attach	Proposed	Loss P	Loss Provision	Risk Load	oad	LAE Provision	ovision	Loss & LAE	LAE
definitions)	Premium		(3)	(4)		(5)	<u> </u>	(6	٣
(E)	(2)	\$	%	8	%	\$	%	\$	%
	·								
State Total									

All estimates are gross of reinsurance. All percentages (%) are to the Proposed Premium, Column (2).

COMMENTS

- 3 2 2 2 3 Provide detailed definition.
 - Proposed Premium is the same as Column 2, Exhibit A.1.
- Hurricane Pure Loss Provision is that portion of the Proposed Premium allocated to cover expected hurricane loss only. This provision excludes LAE and any risk load directly and uniquely associated with hurricane
- 4 and uniquely associated with hurricane. This load excludes LAE. Hurricane Pure Loss Provision, including charges attributable to risk variance, uncertainty, or profit directly Hurricane Risk Load is that portion of the Proposed Premium covering any charge over and above the
- 6 (5)expenses associated with the Hurricane Pure Loss Provision. Hurricane LAE Provision is that portion of the Proposed Premium allocated to cover all loss adjustment
- Hurricane Loss & LAE equals columns (3) + (4) + (5).

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT A.3

Breakdown of Proposed Premium

(premiums reflect a	Line of Business:
MA	
DD .	
*	
evaluation/projection)	

State Total		(=)	definitions) P		Territory	
		(2)	Premium	roposed		
		\$	(3)	Loss Provision	Catastrophe Pure	Non-Hurricane
		%)	vision	he Pure	rricane
		\$	(4)	Risk	Catastrophe	Non-Hurricane
		%	()	Load	rophe	urricane
		↔	(5	LAE Pr	Catastrophe	Non-Hu
		%	9)	ovision	rophe	n-Hurricane
		÷		Loss	Catas	Non-H
		%	6)	& LAE	Catastrophe	Non-Hurricane

NOTES: All percentages (%) are to the Proposed Premium, Column (2). All estimates are gross of reinsurance.

(1) (2) (3) COMMENTS

- Provide detailed definition.
- Proposed Premium is the same as Column 2, Exhibit A.1.
- expected non-hurricane catastrophe loss only. This provision excludes LAE and any risk load directly and uniquely associated with non-hurricane catastrophe loss. Non-Hurricane Catastrophe Pure Loss Provision is that portion of the Proposed Premium allocated to cover
- uncertainty, or profit directly and uniquely associated with non-hurricane catastrophes. This load excludes above the Non-Hurricane Catastrophe Pure Loss Provision, including charges attributable to risk variance, Non-Hurricane Catastrophe Risk Load is that portion of the Proposed Premium covering any charge over and

4

- loss adjustment expenses associated with the Non-Hurricane Catastrophe Pure Loss Provision. Non-Hurricane Catastrophe LAE Provision is that portion of the Proposed Premium allocated to cover all
- Non-Hurricane Catastrophe Loss & LAE equals columns (3) + (4) + (5).

3

3

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT A.4

Breakdown of Proposed Premium

(premiums reflect a	Line of Business
	::
_	
•	
evaluation/projection	
/proje	
ction	

DD

¥

State Total		(E)	definitions)	(attach	Territory
		(2)	Premium	Proposed	
		5	(;)	Loss Pr	Non-Catast
		%	3)	ovision	Non-Catastrophe Pure
		\$	(4)	Risk Load	Non-Catastrophe
		%	<u> </u>	Load	astrophe
		\$	(5)	LAE Pr	Non-Catastrophe
		%		AE Provision	astrophe
		\$	<u> </u>	Loss & LAE	Non-Cat
		%	5)	LAE	astrophe

All estimates are gross of reinsurance. All percentages (%) are to the Proposed Premium, Column (2).

COMMENTS

- Provide detailed definition.
- 33 Proposed Premium is the same as Column 2, Exhibit A.1.
- with non-catastrophe loss. non-catastrophe loss only. This provision excludes LAE and any risk load directly and uniquely associated Non-Catastrophe Pure Loss Provision is that portion of the Proposed Premium allocated to cover expected
- **4** Non-Catastrophe Pure Loss Provision, including charges attributable to risk variance, uncertainty, or profit. Non-Catastrophe Risk Load is that portion of the Proposed Premium covering any charge over and above the This load excludes LAE.
- 9 (5) adjustment expenses associated with the Non-Catastrophe Pure Loss Provision. Non-Catastrophe LAE Provision is that portion of the Proposed Premium allocated to cover all loss
- Non-Catastrophe Loss & LAE equals Columns (3) + (4) + (5).

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT B

Louisiana Historical Loss Experience

				Hurricane	æ		Non-Hurrical	ane	Total C	Total Catastrophe Incurred	Inc
	Total	Total		Incurred Loss	OSS		Catastrophe	1e		Loss	
	Insured	Incurred					Incurred Loss	oss	(Hurrica	(Hurricane + Non-Hurricane)	_
Year	Value	Loss	Dollar	Ratio #1	Ratio #2	Dollar	Ratio #1	Ratio #2	Dollar	Ratio #1 Ratio #2	
•											1
•											1
•											
•											┼
(as many											
years as											-
available)											+
•											+-
•											+
•											1
•											-
TOTALS											+
AVERAGE	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			n.a.			n.a.		

NOTES:

"Ratio #1" is loss dollars divided by Total Incurred Loss. Display up to four decimal places, e.g., 1723. "Ratio #2" is loss dollars divided by Total Insured Value. Display up to four decimal places, e.g., 0239.

"Totals" values or losses are the sum of all values or losses across all years. "Totals" ratios are the total loss dollars divided by the Total Incurred Loss or Total Insured Value.

"Average" is the sum of all ratios across all years divided by the total number of years.

Sample Exposure Set

Latitude Longitude Type Construction Bailding Contents Time Deductible Structures Structu	0	250	5,000	20,000	0	Brick - 2 story	Æ	91.145	30.406	Baton Rouge	70808
Latitude		250	20,000	20,000		DI ICA - 4 SIOLY	3 8	71.140	30.400	Baton Rouge	70808
Lailude Langitude Policy Contents WALLE	0	350	20,000	50,000	0,000	Deid Aston	3 9	01 146	20.406	Daton Rouge	/0000
Lastitude Longitude Policy Construction Statistical Longitude Policy Construction Statistical Structure	40,000	- P	100 000	200 000	400,000	Wind-Resistive	Ç	91 145	30 406	Baton Rouge	70000
Latitude Longitude Polity Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Structure	20,000	1,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	Ordinary	Ç	91.145	30.406	Baton Rouge	70808
Latitude Longitude Policy Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Structure	3,000	250	6,000	15,000	30,000	HM	MΗ	91.145	30.406	Baton Rouge	70808
Latitude Longitude Policy Construction Bailding Contents Time Deductible Structure	10,000	250	20,000	50,000	100,000	Brick	НО	91.145	30.406	Baton Rouge	70808
Latitude Longitude Policy Construction Building Consents Time Deductible Structure	20,000	250	40,000	100,000	200,000	Frame – 200	Ю	91.145	30.406	Baton Rouge	70808
Latitude Langitude Policy Construction Building Consents Time Deductible Structure	10,000	250	20,000	50,000	100,000	Frame - 100	НО	91.145	30.406	Baton Rouge	70808
Latitude Longitude Type Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Structure S		0.67	5,000	20,000	0	Brick - 2 story	K:	93.216	30.116	Lake Charles	70605
Latitude Langitude Type Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Structure S		250	20,000	20,000		Brick - 4 story	30	93.216	30.116	Lake Charles	70605
Latitude Longitude Type Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Appartant Structure S	0,000	250	000,000	200,000	000,000	Wind-Resistive	3 5	93.210	30.110	Lake Charles	70605
Latitude Longitude Type Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Structure S	40,000	1,000	100,000	000,000	200,000	Wind Projection	3 5	93.216	30.110	Lake Charles	/0605
Latitude Longitude Folicy Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Appurtant Structure	20,000	1 000	\$0,000	100,000	30,000	Odinari	6	93.216	30.116	Lake Cliaries	70005
Latitude Longitude Type Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Appurtant Structur Structur	3.000	250	6,000	15,000	30,000	ME ;	Z :	03.216	30 116	Take Charles	70605
Latitude Longitude Policy Building Constents Time Deductible Appurtant Struction S	10,000	250	20.000	50,000	100,000	Brick	HO!	93.216	30 116	lake Charles	70605
Latitude Longitude Fype Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Appurtant Struction S	20,000	250	40,000	100,000	200,000	Frame - 200	HO	93.216	30.116	Lake Charles	70605
Latitude Longitude Type	10,000	250	20,000	50,000	100,000	Frame – 100	НО	93.216	30.116	Lake Charles	70605
Latitude Longitude Type Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Structure Appurtant A	0	250	5,000	20,000	0	Brick – 2 story	RE	92.081	30.196	Lafayette	70506
Laitiude Longitude Type Construction Building Building Building Building Building Contents Time Deductible Structur 30,010 90,063 HO Frame - 200 200,000 20,000 250 30,010 90,063 HO Brick 100,000 20,000 20,000 250 30,010 90,063 HO Brick 100,000 20,000 20,000 250 30,010 90,063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 20,000 100,000 250 30,010 90,063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 20,000 20,000 250 20,000 20,0		250	20,000	50,000	0	Brick - 4 story	00	92.081	30.196	Lafayette	70506
Laitude Longitude Policy Bailding Building Contents Time Deductible Structur St	40,000	1,000	100,000	200,000	400,000	Wind-Resistive	CP	92.081	30.196	Lafayette	70506
Latitude Longitude Policy Building Contents Time Deductible Structural Structu	20,000	1,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	Ordinary	CP	92.081	30.196	Lafayette	70506
Latitude Longitude Policy Building Building Contents Contents Time Deductible Appurtan 30010 90.063 HO Frame - 100 100,000 100,000 20,000 20,000 250 30010 90.063 HO Brick - 200 200,000 100,000 250 250 30010 90.063 HO Brick - 200 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30010 90.063 CP Ordinary 200,000 15,000 50,000 250 30.010 90.063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 200,000 100,000 250 30.010 90.063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 200,000 100,000 250 30.010 90.063 RE Brick - 2-story 0 50,000 20,000 250 29.637 90.673 HO Frame - 100 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 29.637 90.673	3,000	250	6,000	15,000	30,000	MH	MΗ	92.081	30.196	Lafayette	70506
Latitude Longitude Policy Building Contents Time Deductible Structural	10,000	250	20,000	50,000	100,000	Brick	НО	92.081	30.196	Lafayette	70506
Latitude Longitude Policy Building Building Contents Time Deductible Struction 30,010 90,063 HO Frame - 100 100,000 20,000 20,000 250 30,010 90,063 HO Brick 30,010 90,063 MH MH 30,000 15,000 20,000 1,000 30,010 90,063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 200,000 20,000 250 30,010 90,063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 20,000 20,000 250 30,010 90,063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 20,000	20,000	250	40,000	100,000	200,000	Frame – 200	НО	92.081	30.196	Lafayette	70506
Latitude Longitude Type Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Structuu 30,010 90,063 HO Frame = 100 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30,010 90,063 HO Brick 200 200,000 100,000 40,000 250 30,010 90,063 MH MH 30,000 15,000 20,000 1,000 30,010 90,063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 200,000 100,000 250 30,010 90,063 RE Brick - 2-story 0 200,000 20,000 20,000 250 20,637 90,673 HO Brick Structuu 200,000 100,000 20,000 250 20,637 90,673 HO Brick Structuu 200,000 100,000 250 20,637 90,673 CP Wind-Resistive 30,000 100,000 20,000 250 20,637 90,673 CP Wind-Resistive 30,000 15,000 20,000 250 20,637 90,673 CP Wind-Resistive 30,000 15,000 20,000 250 250 20,637 90,673 CP Wind-Resistive 30,000 100,000 50,000 250 250 20,637 90,673 CP Wind-Resistive 30,000 100,000 50,000 50,000 250 250 20,637 90,673 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 20,000 50,000 50,000 250 250 20,000 250 250 20,000 20,000 250 250 20,000 250 250 20,000 250 250 20,000 250 20,000 250 250 20,000 250 250 20,000 250 250 20,000 20,0	10,000	250	20,000	50,000	100,000	Frame - 100	НО	92.081	30.196	Lafayette	70506
Latitude Longitude Type Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Structuu 30010 90.063 HO Frame 100.000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 HO Brick 30,000 100,000 40,000 250 30.010 90.063 MH MH MH 30,000 100,000 100,000 10,000 10,000 30,000 10,000 30,000 30,010 90.063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 200,000 10,000 10,000 250 30,010 90.063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 20,000 10,000 10,000 250 30,010 90.063 RE Brick 2-story 0 20,000 20,000 250 20,000	0	250	5,000	20,000	0	Brick - 2 story	RE	90.673	29.637	Houma	70364
Latitude Longitude Type Construction Building Building Contents Time Deductible Structural Structura		250	20,000	50,000	0	Brick – 4 story	00	90.673	29.637	Houma	70364
Latitude Longitude Type Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Appurtant 30.010 90.063 HO Frame – 100 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 HO Brick 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 HO Brick 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 CP Ordinary 200,000 15,000 6,000 250 30.010 90.063 CP Ordinary 200,000 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 200,000 100,000 50,000 1,000 30.010 90.063 CP Brick - 2-story 0 50,000 20,000 1,000 29.637 90.673 HO Frame - 200 100,000 50,000 25,000 250 29.637 90.673 HO <td>40,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>100,000</td> <td>200,000</td> <td>400,000</td> <td>Wind-Resistive</td> <td>СР</td> <td>90.673</td> <td>29.637</td> <td>Houma</td> <td>70364</td>	40,000	1,000	100,000	200,000	400,000	Wind-Resistive	СР	90.673	29.637	Houma	70364
Latitude Longitude Type Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Appurtan 30,010 90,063 HO Frame - 100 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 90 30,010 90,063 HO Brick 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30,010 90,063 HO Brick 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30,010 90,063 MH MH 30,000 15,000 6,000 250 30,010 90,063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 100,000 50,000 1,000 30,010 90,063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 200,000 100,000 1,000 30,010 90,063 RE Brick - 4-story 0 50,000 20,000 1,000 29,637 90,673 HO Frame - 100 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 29,637 90,673 HO Frame - 200 </td <td>20,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>100,000</td> <td>200,000</td> <td>Ordinary</td> <td>СР</td> <td>90.673</td> <td>29.637</td> <td>Houma</td> <td>70364</td>	20,000	1,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	Ordinary	СР	90.673	29.637	Houma	70364
Latitude Longitude Type Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Appurtan 30.010 90.063 HO Frame - 100 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 HO Frame - 200 200,000 100,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 HO Brick 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 MH MH 30,000 15,000 6,000 250 30.010 90.063 CP Wind-Resistive 200,000 100,000 50,000 1,000 30.010 90.063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 20,000 100,000 1,000 30.010 90.063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 20,000 20,000 1,000 30.010 90.063 RE Brick - 2-story 0 50,000 2,000 250 29.637 90.673 HO Frame - 200	3,000	250	6,000	15,000	30,000	MH	H	90.673	29.637	Houma	70364
Latitude Longitude Type Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Structur 30.010 90.063 HO Frame - 100 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 HO Frame - 200 200,000 100,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 HO Brick 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 MH MH 30,000 15,000 6,000 250 30.010 90.063 CP Ordinary 200,000 100,000 50,000 1,000 30.010 90.063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 200,000 100,000 1,000 30.010 90.063 RE Brick - 2-story 0 50,000 20,000 1,000 30.010 90.063 RE Brick - 2-story 0 50,000 20,000 250 20.637 90.673 HO Frame - 100 100,0	10,000	250	20,000	50,000	100,000	Brick	Ю	90.673	29.637	Houma	70364
Latitude Longitude Type Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Structurant 30.010 90.063 HO Frame - 100 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 HO Brick 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 HO Brick 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 MH MH 30,000 15,000 6,000 250 30.010 90.063 CP Ordinary 200,000 100,000 50,000 1,000 30.010 90.063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 200,000 1,000 1,000 30.010 90.063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 20,000 20,000 1,000 30.010 90.063 RE Brick - 2-story 0 50,000 50,000 250 20,000 50,000 5,000 250 250	20,000	250	40,000	100,000	200,000	Frame - 200	НО	90.673	29.637	Houma	70364
Latitude Longitude Type Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Structur 30.010 90.063 HO Frame - 100 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 HO Brick 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 HO Brick 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 MH MH 30,000 15,000 6,000 250 30.010 90.063 CP Ordinary 200,000 100,000 50,000 1,000 30.010 90.063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 200,000 1,000 30.010 90.063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 20,000 20,000 30.010 90.063 CP Brick - 2-story 0 50,000 50,000	10,000	250	20,000	50,000	100,000	Frame - 100	НО	90.673	29.637	Houma	70364
Latitude Longitude Type Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Structur 30.010 90.063 HO Frame - 100 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 HO Frame - 200 200,000 100,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 HO Brick 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 MH MH 30,000 15,000 6,000 250 30.010 90.063 CP Ordinary 200,000 100,000 50,000 1,000 30.010 90.063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 200,000 1,000 30.010 90.063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 200,000 1,000 30.010 90.063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 200,000 1,000	0	250	5,000	20,000	0	Brick - 2-story	RE	90.063	30.010	New Orleans	70122
Latitude Longitude Type Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Structur 30.010 90.063 HO Frame - 100 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 HO Frame - 200 200,000 100,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 HO Brick 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 MH MH 30,000 15,000 6,000 250 30.010 90.063 CP Ordinary 200,000 100,000 50,000 1,000 30.010 90.063 CP Wind-Resistive 400,000 200,000 1,000 1,000	0	250	20,000	50,000	0	Brick – 4-story	8	90.063	30.010	New Orleans	70122
Latitude Longitude Type Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Structur 30.010 90.063 HO Frame - 100 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 HO Frame - 200 200,000 100,000 40,000 250 30.010 90.063 HO Brick 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 MH MH 30,000 15,000 6,000 250 30.010 90.063 CP Ordinary 200,000 100,000 50,000 50,000 1,000	40,000	1,000	100,000	200,000	400,000	Wind-Resistive	CP	90.063	30.010	New Orleans	70122
Latitude Longitude Type Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Structur 30.010 90.063 HO Frame - 100 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 HO Frame - 200 200,000 100,000 40,000 250 30.010 90.063 HO Brick 100,000 50,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 MH MH 30,000 15,000 6,000 250	20,000	1,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	Ordinary	Ç	90.063	30.010	New Orleans	70122
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Latitude Longitude Type Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Structur 30.010 90.063 HO Frame - 100 100,000 50,000 20,000 20,000 250 30.010 90.063 HO Frame - 200 200,000 100,000 40,000 250	0,000	250	20,000	50,000	100,000	Brick	НО	90.063	30.010	New Orleans	70122
Latitude Longitude Type Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Structure 30.010 90.063 HO Frame - 100 100,000 50,000 20,000 250	20,000	250	40,000	100,000	200,000	Frame - 200	НО	90.063	30.010	New Orleans	70122
Policy Building Contents Time Deductible Structure Latitude Longitude Type Construction Building Contents Time Deductible Structure	10,000	250	20,000	50,000	100,000	Frame - 100	HO	90.063	30.010	New Orleans	70122
Building	Structures	Deductible	Time	Contents	Building	Construction	Type	Longitude	Latitude	City	Zip Code
VALUE	Appurtament					Building	Policy				
G11 1 7 2 1		E	VALU								

Z: C: T:

HO Homeowners

MH = Mobile Homeowners

CP = Commercial Property

CO = Condominium

RE = Renters

msoffice/winward/harmode lex/rev = 04/21/99

LOUISIANA INSURANCE RATING COMMISSION COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES EXHIBIT C.2

Sample Exposure Set

		= 7		CO + Cambaniai m	CD - Communical December	CD = Ca				
	200		- ,							
	250	5,000	20.000	0	Brick - 2 story	Æ	93.073	31.793	Natchitoches	71457
	250	20,000	50,000	C	Brick - 4 story	6	93.073	31./93	Natchitocnes	/145/
40,000	1,000	100,000	200,000	400,000	Wild-Resistive	3 =	33.033	31.703	Marchitoches	71407
0,000	1,000	100,000	200,000	400,000	Wind Daniel	G :	03 073	31 703	Natchitochec	71467
2000	1000	50,000	100,000	700,000	Ordinary	CP	93.073	31.793	Natchitoches	71457
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000 01	050	20 000	50.000	100.000	Frame - 100	Ю	93.073	31.793	Natchitoches	71457
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20,000	1,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	Ordinary	Ç	92.348	31.298	Alexandria	/1303
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3 7	787	6 000	15,000	30,000	Z Z	<u> </u>	92 548	31 298	Alexandria	71303
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10,000	230	20,000		300,000	200	5 6	07 640	21 200	A lovendrie	7:000
107	1150	000 00	000 05	000 001	Frame 100	ОН	92.548	31.298	Alexandria	71303
	250	5,000	20,000	0	Brick - 2 story	K.	92.018	32.398	Monroe	71203
	250	20,000	000,000	_	DICK - 4 Story	3 6	22.010	22.500	Monioc	71203
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40	1 000	100.000	200 000	400 000	Wind-Resistive	Ç	92.018	32.598	Monroe	71203
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000,00	000	70,000	50,000	100,000	Brick	E	92 018	32 598	Monroe	71203
) OC	750	40,000	100 000 H	200,000	Frame - 200	HO	92.018	32.598	Monroe	71203
10.000	250	20,000	50,000	100,000	Frame - 100	Ю	92.018	32.598	Monroe	71203
	250	5,000	20,000	0	Brick – 2 story	Kt.	89.877	30.744	Bogaiusa	10421
	250	20,000	טטט,טט	_	DIICK - 4 SIOLY	3 6	00.027	20.744	Doguesa	70427
000,00	350	20,000	\$0,000	0	Brick Actors	3	89 877	30 744	Rogalijea	70477
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3,000	250	6,000	15,000	30,000	MH	H	89.877	30.744	Bogalusa	70427
10,000	250	20,000	50,000	100,000	Brick	HO	09.077	30.744	DOBaiusa	/042/
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000 01	050	000 00	000 05	000.001	Frame - 100	OH	89.877	30.744	Bogalusa	70427
	250	5,000	20,000	0	Brick – 2-story	ÆE	93.812	32.466	Shreveport	71109
	250	20,000	50,000	0	Brick - 4-story	C	95.812	32.466	Shrevepon	/1109
40,000	1,000	100,000	200,000	400,000	Wind-Resistive	<u> </u>	93.812	32.460	Shrevepor	71109
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	760	000 9	15,000	30,000	MI	ĭ E	93.812	32.466	Shreveport	71109
10,000	250	20,000	50.000	100.000	Brick	НО	93.812	32.466	Shreveport	71109
20,000	250	40,000	100,000	200,000	Frame - 200	НО	93.812	32.466	Shreveport	71109
10,000	250	20,000	50,000	100,000	Frame - 100	ОН	93.812	32.466	Shreveport	71109
Structures	Deductible	Time	Contents	Building	Construction	Lype	Longitude	Latitude	City	Zip Code
Appurtanent					Building	Policy	·	•	2:	: > -
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COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT D

Scenario Hurricane Landfall Parameters

	Storm 1	Storm 2	Storm 3	Storm 4	Storm 5	Storm 6	Storm 7	Storm 7 Storm 8	Storm 9
Longitude (deg W)	93.000	93.000	93.000	89.000	89.000	89.000	92.000	82.000	92.000
Latitude (deg N)	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.000	29.000	29.000	29.500	29.500	29.500
Angle of Incidence (deg)	0 (N)	0 (N)	0 (N)	315 (NW)	315 (NW)	315 (NW)	45 (NE)	45 (NE)	45 (NE)
Central Pressure (mb)	925	945	965	925	945	965	925	945	965
Ambient Pressure (mb)	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012
Radius of Maximum Winds (Miles)	10	14	18	10	14	18	10	14	18
Forward Speed (MPH)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

NOTE: All hurricane parameters are measured at landfall.

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT E.1

Model Loss Estimates Based on Sample Exposure Set for Scenario Hurricanes

	(losses reflect
Z	
DD	
¥	
	cost levels)

70808	70808	70808	70808	70808	70808	70808	70808	70605	70605	70605	70605	70605	70605	70605	70605	70506	70506	70506	70506	70506	70506	70506	30506	70364	70364	70364	70364	70364	70364	70364	70364	70122	70122	70122	70122	70122	70122	70122
RE	CO	CP	CP	4	Ð	НО	НО	RE	CO	CP	CP	HM	HO.	НО	ЮН	RE	60	CP	СР	HM	НО	HO	Ŧ	RE	လ	CP	Ç	HM	HO	HO	ЮН	RE	ထ	СP	CP	Z.	ЮН	НО
Brick – 2-story - \$20,000, 250 ded.	Brick - 4-story - \$50,000, 250 ded.	Wind-resistive - \$400,000, 1,000 ded.	Ordinary - \$200,000, 1,000 ded.	MH - \$30,000, 250 ded.	Brick - \$100,000, 250 ded.	Frame - \$200,000, 250 ded.	Frame - \$100,000, 250 ded.	Brick - 2-story - \$20,000, 250 ded.	Brick - 4-story - \$50,000, 250 ded.	Wind-resistive - \$400,000, 1,000 ded.	Ordinary - \$200,000, 1,000 ded.	MH - \$30,000, 250 ded.	Brick - \$100,000, 250 ded.	Frame - \$200,000, 250 ded.	Frame - \$100,000, 250 ded.	Brick - 2-story - \$20,000, 250 ded.	Brick - 4-story - \$50,000, 250 ded.	Wind-resistive - \$400,000, 1,000 ded.	Ordinary - \$200,000, 1,000 ded.	MH - \$30,000, 250 ded.	Brick - \$100,000, 250 ded.	Frame - \$200,000, 250 ded.	Frame - \$100,000, 250 ded.	Brick - 2-story - \$20,000, 250 ded.	Brick - 4-story - \$50,000, 250 ded.	Wind-resistive - \$400,000, 1,000 ded.	Ordinary - \$200,000, 1,000 ded	MH - \$30,000, 250 ded.	Brick - \$100,000, 250 ded.	Frame - \$200,000, 250 ded.	Frame - \$100,000, 250 ded.	Brick - 2-story - \$20,000, 250 ded.	Brick - 4-story - \$50,000, 250 ded.	Wind-resistive - \$400,000, 1,000 ded.	Ordinary - \$200,000, 1,000 ded.	MH - \$30,000, 250 ded.	Brick - \$100,000, 250 ded.	Frame - \$200,000, 250 ded.
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LOUISIANA INSURANCE RATING COMMISSION COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT E.2

Model Loss Estimates Based on Sample Exposure Set for Scenario Hurricanes

(losses reflect / / / / cost levels)

71457	71457	71457	71457	71457	71457	71457	71457	71303	71303	71303	71303	71303	71303	71303	71303	71203	71203	71203	71203	71203	71203	71203	71203	70427	70427	70427	70427	70427	70427	70427	70427	71109	71109	71109	71109	71109	71109	71109	71109	Zip Code
RE	00	СР	ද	M M E	H	F	ОН	RE	လ	CP	СР	¥	HO	품	OH	RE	CO	СP	СР	ĭ	픙	HO	픙	RE	00	CP	СР	¥	₹	픙	동	RE	00	СР	CP	ĭ	Ð	Н	ОН	Type
Brick - 2-story - \$20,000, 250 ded.	Brick - 4-story - \$50,000, 250 ded	Wind-resistive - \$400,000, 1,000 ded.	Ordinary - \$200,000, 1,000 ded.	MH - \$30,000, 250 ded.	Brick - \$100,000, 250 ded.	Frame - \$200,000, 250 ded.	Frame - \$100,000, 250 ded.	Brick - 2-story - \$20,000, 250 ded.	Brick - 4-story - \$50,000, 250 ded.	Wind-resistive - \$400,000, 1,000 ded.	Ordinary - \$200,000, 1,000 ded.	MH - \$30,000, 250 ded.	Brick - \$100,000, 250 ded.	Frame - \$200,000, 250 ded.	Frame - \$100,000, 250 ded.	Brick 2-story - \$20,000, 250 ded.	Brick - 4-story - \$50,000, 250 ded.	Wind-resistive - \$400,000, 1,000 ded.	Ordinary - \$200,000, 1,000 ded.	MH - \$30,000, 250 ded.	Brick - \$100,000, 250 ded.	Frame - \$200,000, 250 ded.	Frame - \$100,000, 250 ded.	Brick - 2-story - \$20,000, 250 ded	Brick - 4-story - \$50,000, 250 ded.	Wind-resistive - \$400,000, 1,000 ded.	Ordinary - \$200,000, 1,000 ded.	MH - \$30,000, 250 ded.	Brick - \$100,000, 250 ded.	Frame - \$200,000, 250 ded.	Frame - \$100,000, 250 ded.	Brick - 2-story - \$20,000, 250 ded.	Brick - 4-story - \$50,000, 250 ded.	Wind-resistive - \$400,000, 1,000 ded.	Ordinary - \$200,000, 1,000 ded	MH - \$30,000, 250 ded.	Brick - \$100,000, 250 ded.	Frame - \$200,000, 250 ded.	Frame - \$100,000, 250 ded.	Exposure Description
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									AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.																				The same of the sa										-	Storm 2
											The same of the sa				The state of the s																								<u>,</u>	Storm 3
							Maria																																9	Storm 4
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																	:																	:	1					31011117

NO:

HO = Homeowners MH = Mobile Homeowners

CP = Commercial Property

CO = Condominium

RE = Renters

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT E.3

Model Loss Estimates Based on Sample Exposure Set for Scenario Hurricanes

•	(losses reflect
MM	
DD	
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,	cost levels)

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	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	Zip Code
	TTV	RE	CO	СР	СР	МН	НО	НО	НО	Туре
	ALL	Brick - 2-story - \$20,000, 250 ded.	Brick - 4-story - \$50,000, 250 ded.	Wind-resistive - \$400,000, 1,000 ded.	Ordinary - \$200,000, 1,000 ded.	MH - \$30,000, 250 ded.	Brick - \$100,000, 250 ded.	Frame - \$200,000, 250 ded.	Frame - \$100,000, 250 ded.	Exposure Decription
	\$								₩	Storm 1
	↔								\$	Storm 2
1	\$								\$	Storm 3
	↔								↔	Storm 4
	\$								\$	Storm 5
	\$								\$	Storm 6
	\$								\$	Storm 7
	\$								↔	Storm 8
	↔								↔	Storm 9
	. 1									

NOTES:

For "AVERAGE," add the loss estimates across all zip codes and divide the total by 10.

For "ALL," add the average loss estimates by type, then divide the total by 8. HO = Homeowners

MH = Mobile Homeowners CP = Commercial Property

CO = Condominium

RE = Renters

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT F

Modeled Losses For Homeowner Exposure

100%	S	100%	∞	100%	∽	Statewide Totals
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	Andreas and the second					•
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						•
						•
						here
						zip codes
						Louisiana
						all valid
						list
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						•
						•
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	•
Percent to Insured Value	⇔	Percent to Insured Value	⇔	Percent to Insured Value	S	Louisiana Zip Code
Storm 7	S	m 4	Storm 4	Storm 1	Sto	
	bit D	ns as Defined in Exhibit D	Modeled Losses for Storms as	Mod		

NOTES: Assume only the following Homeowner exposure is in each zip code:

\$100,000 Frame Structure \$ 50,000 Contents Exposure

\$20,000 Time Exposure \$250 All Peril Deductible

\$10,000 Appurtament Structures

the structure, i.e., (modeled loss/\$100,000) * 100. "Percent to Insured Value" is the percent (to 2 decimal places, e.g. 1.12%) each zip code's modeled loss is to the exposed insured value of

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT G.1

Historical Hurricanes Having Louisiana Coastal Landfall

Date of Landfall	Name of Hurricane	Saffir-Simpson Category
		-

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT G.2

Historical Hurricanes Causing Property Loss in Louisiana

But Whose Landfall Was Not Coastal Louisiana

Date of Landfall	Name of Hurricane	Saffir-Simpson Category

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT H

Historical Hurricane/Landfall Parameters

	Audrey 1957	Carla 1961	Hilda 1964	Betsy 1965	Camille 1969	Florence 1988	Hugo 1989	Andrew 1992	Andrew 1992	Opal 1995	Georges 1998
State of Landfall		LA	LA	LA	LA	LA	SC	LA	FL	FL	MS
Latitude (deg N)	en i promi y nika miliandi se diga dia diga diga diga diga di pendengan diga diga diga diga diga diga diga diga										
Longitude (deg W)								***************************************		333333333333333333333333333333333333333	
Angle of Incidence (deg)											
Central Pressure (mb)						1.0 A.					
Ambient Pressure (mb)				er former betreit he der men der betreit der			0.1.1 to 171.0.1 to 171.0.1 to 171.1 to 181.0 to				
Radius of Maximum Winds (Miles)									The state of the s		
Forward Speed (MPH)	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR										

NOTE: All hurricane parameters are measured at landfall.

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT I.1

Model Loss Estimates For Historical Hurricanes

Exposure Base: Modeler's All Industry, All Lines Countrywide Property Exposure Database

(losses reflect / DD / YY cost levels)

STATE: ALABAMA

All Types	RE	00	CP	НМ		Туре	Structur
-					\$		
						1957	drey
					97	1961	Carla
					8	1964	Hilda
					8	1965	Betsy
					69	1969	Camille
					8	1988	Florence
					69	1989	Hugo
					49	1992 (LA)	Andrew
					5	1992 (FL)	Andrew
					5	1995	Opal
					4	1998	Georges

STATE: FLORIDA

						!		•)	
Structure	Audrey	Carla	Hilda	Betsy	Camille	Florence	Hugo	Andrew	Andrew	Opal	Georges
7	1057	1061	1064	1965	1969	1988	1989	1992 (LA)	1992 (FL)	1995	1998
- 700							•	•	•	•	9
НО	∽	€	S	€⁄3	69	6 7	€.	6	€	₩.	4
1 1 1 A											
СР											
CO											
RE											
All Types											

STATE: GEORGIA

AII.	RE	8	СР	HM	НО		
All Types						Туре	Structure
					\$	1957	Audrey
					\$	1961	Carla
					8	1964	Hilda
					50	1965	Betsy
					8	1969	Camille
					8	1988	Florence
					\$	1989	Hugo
					₩	1992 (LA)	Andrew
					₩	1992 (FL)	Andrew
					₩.	1995	Upal
					6.	1998	Georges

NOTES: Losses reflect estimates across all amounts of insurance, all deductibles and all other characteristic for which loss are modeled given the exposures specified in the interrogatories and the hurricanes defined in Exhibit H.

HO = single family dwelling

MH = mobile home

CP = commercial property

CO = condominium

RE = renters

COMPLITER MODEL INTERROCAL ORIES

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGA: ORIES

EXHIBIT 1.2

Model Loss Estimates For Historical Hurricanes

Exposure Base: Modeler's All Industry, All Lines Countrywide Property Exposure Database

(losses reflect / DD / YY cost levels)

STATE: LOUISIANA

MH MH CP CO RE All Types	Structure Type HO	Audrey 1957	Carla 1961	Hilda 1964	Betsy 1965	Camille 1969	Florence 1988	Hugo 1989	Andrew 1992 (LA)	Andrew Andrew 1992 (LA) 1992 (FL) \$	\$ _ <	Opal 1995
CP CO RE All Types	MH	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	ŧ		•
RE All Types	CP											
RE All Types	00											
All Types	RE											
	All Types											

STATE: MISSISSIPPI

A	RE	\mathcal{C}	СР	MH	H		
All Types						Туре	Structure
					59	1957	Audrey
					5	1961	Carla
					\$	1964	Hilda
					69	1965	Betsy
					\$	1969	Camille
					5	1988	Florence
					↔	1989	Hugo
					\$	1992 (LA)	Andrew
					\$) 1992 (FL)	Andrew
					\$		Opal
					\$	1998	Georges

STATE: TEXAS

1	>	R	C	C	7	Ŧ		
	All Types	(F)	00	ָם.	Ĥ	0	Туре	Structure
						8	1957	Audrey
						S	1961	Carla
•						49	1964	Hilda
						\$	1965	Betsy
						69	1969	Camille
						5	1988	Florence
						\$	1989	Hugo
						\$	1992 (LA)	Andrew
						\$	1992 (FL)	Andrew
						8	1995	Opal
						↔	1998	Georges

NOTES: Losses reflect estimates across all amounts of insurance, all deductibles and all other characteristic for which loss are modeled given the exposures specified in the interrogatories and the hurricanes defined in Exhibit H.

HO = single family dwelling

MH = mobile home

CP = commercial property

CO = condominium

RE = renters

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT 1.3

Model Loss Estimates For Historical Hurricanes

Exposure Base: Modeler's All Industry, All Lines Countrywide Property Exposure Database

(losses reflect $I_{DD} = I_{YY} = I_{YY}$ cost levels)

STATE: ALL OTHER STATES

											All Types
											RE
											CO
											CP
											МН
4	€	₩	649	\$	₩	69	5	5	\$	\$	НО
1998	1	1992 (FL)	92 (LA)	1989	1988	1969	1965	1964	1961	1957	Туре
Georges	Opal	Andrew	Andrew	Hugo	Florence	Camille	Betsy	Hilda	Carla	Audrey	Structure
					WIDE	STATE: COUNTRYWIDE	STATE	i			
											All Types
											RE
											CO
											CP
											MH
4	(*	₩	69	5	\$	69	8	69	\$	\$	НО
8661	1	1992 (FL)	1992 (LA) 1992 (FL)	i	1988	1969	1965	1964	1961	1957	Туре
Ceorges	Opai	Andrew	Andrew	Hugo	Florence	Camille	Betsy	Hilda	Carla	Audrey	Structure
Canrope	232	A	A - J.	11	1	`	,	7			

		NOTES:
HO = single family dwelling	the interrogatories and the hurricanes defined in Exhibit H.	VOTES: Losses reflect estimates across all amounts of insurance, all deductibles and all other characteristic for which loss are modeled given the exposures specified in
MH = mobile home	es defined in Exhibit H.	amounts of insurance, all deductible
CP = commercial property		les and all other characteristic for wh
CO = condominium		ch loss are inodeled given
RE = renters	1	me exposures specifica in

LOUISIANA INSURANCE RATING COMMISSION COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT I.4

Model Loss Estimates For Historical Hurricanes

Exposure Base: LIRC's Standardized Countrywide Property Exposure Database

(losses reflect / DD / YY cost levels)

STATE: ALABAMA

Structure Type	Audrey 1957	Carla 1961	Hilda 1964	Betsy 1965	Camille 1969	Florence 1988	Hugo 1989	Andrew 1992 (LA)	Andrew 1992 (FL)	Opal 1995	Georges 1998
НО	69	₩.	\$	\$	\$	₩.	₩.	↔	\$	₩	€
MH											
СР											
СО											
RE											
All Types											

STATE: FLORIDA

		1	_	_			
All Types	RE	CO	СР	MH	НО	Type	Structure
					59	1957	Audrey
					50	1961	Carla
					59	1964	Hilda
					65	1965	Betsy
					\$	1969	Camille
					\$	1988	Florence
					\$	1989	
					\$	1992 (LA)	Andrew
					₩.	1992 (FL)	Andrew
					\$	1995	Opal
					\$	1998	Georges

STATE: GEORGIA

Type	1957	1061	1964	1065	1060	1000	0801	TIME W	Vildiem Vildiem	Opai
ł	1937	1961	1964	1965	1969	1988	1989	1992 (LA)	1992 (FL)	199
НО	\$	\$	₩.	€5	67	\$	₩,	\$	₩.	₩.
HM										
СР										
00										
RE										
All Types										

NOTES: Losses reflect estimates across the exposures given on Part B, Modeler Evaluation, Item 16.b for the hurricanes defined in Exhibit H.

MH = mobile home

CP = commercial property

CO = condominium

RE = renters

HO = single family dwelling

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES EXHIBIT 1.5

Model Loss Estimates For Historical Hurricanes

Exposure Base: LIRC's Standardized Countrywide Property Exposure Database

(losses reflect / DD / YY cost levels)

STATE: LOUISIANA

											All Types
											RE
											CO
											СР
				•							HM
69	\$	\$	50	\$	5	69	5	\$	\$	\$	
1998	1995	1992 (FL)	1992 (LA)	1989	1988	1969	1965	1964	1961	1957	Type
Georges	Opal	Andrew	Andrew	Hugo	Florence	Camille	Betsy	Hilda	Carla	Audrey	Structure

STATE: MISSISSIPPI

>	R	C	C	HM	I		\neg
All Types	E	0	פ	H	0	Type	Structure
					69	1957	Audrey
					\$	1961	Carla
					55	1964	Hilda
					5	1965	Betsy
					69	1969	Camille
					€	1988	Florence
					₩.	1989	Hugo
					€5	1992 (LA)	Andrew
					5	1992 (FL)	Andrew
					5	1995	Opal
					4	1998	Georges

STATE: TEXAS

	. 1	,			1		
All Types	RE	CO	CP	HM		Туре	Structure
					\$	1957	Audrey
					\$	1961	Carla
					59	1964	Hilda
					8	1965	Betsy
					\$	1969	Camille
					50	1988	Florence
			**************************************		\$	1989	Hugo
					\$	1992 (LA)	Andrew
					8	1992 (FL)	Andrew
					₩	1995	Opal
					8	1998	Georges

NOTES: Losses reflect estimates across the exposures given on Part B, Modeler Evaluation, Item 16.b for the hurricanes defined in Exhibit H.

HO = single family dwelling MH = mobile home CP = commercial property CO = condominium HO = single family dwelling CP = commercial property

um RE = renters

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES EXHIBIT 1.6

Model Loss Estimates For Historical Hurricanes

Exposure Base: LIRC's Standardized Countrywide Property Exposure Database

_ cost levels)

(losses reflect / DD / COST /

							\neg
All Types	RE	30	CP	H		Type	Structure
					\$	1957	Audrey
					S	1961	Carla
					5	1964	Hilda
					\$	1965	Betsy
					\$	1969	Camille
					8	1988	Florence
					59	1989	Hugo
					5	1992 (LA)	Andrew
					69	1992 (FL)	Andrew
					69	1995	Opal
					50	8661	Georges

STATE: COUNTRYWIDE

All Types	RE	00	СР	HM		Type	Structure
					\$	1957	Audrey
					\$	1961	Carla
					S	1964	Hilda
					\$	1965	Betsy
					ક્ત	1969	Camille
					5	1988	Florence
					8	1989	Hugo
					₩.	1992 (LA)	Andrew
					\$	A) 1992 (FL)	Andrew
					₩.	1995	Opal
					S	1998	Georges

NOTES: Losses reflect estimates across the exposures given on Part B, Modeler Evaluation, Item 16.b for the hurricanes defined in Exhibit H.

HO = single family dwelling MH = mobile home CP = commercial property CO = condominium RE = renters

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT J

Historical Release and Revision Summary

DATE	RELEASE REFERENCE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION

LOUISIANA INSURANCE RATING COMMISSION COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT K

Profile of Technical Staff

NAME:	
TITLE:	
EXPERIENCE:	
RESPONSIBILITIES:	
EDUCATION:	
*******	************************
NAME:	
TITLE:	
EXPERIENCE:	
RESPONSIBILITIES:	:
EDUCATION:	
*******	*************************
NAME:	
TITLE:	
EXPERIENCE:	
RESPONSIBILITIES:	
EDUCATION:	

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT L.1

Central Pressures at Louisiana Landfall

Central Pressure	Counts	Percent Probability
000 – 900 mb		
901 – 910 mb		
911 – 920 mb		
921 – 930 mb		
931 – 940 mb		
941 – 950 mb		
951 – 960 mb		
961 – 970 mb		
971 – 980 mb		
981+ mb		
TOTAL		100%

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT L.2

Radius of Maximum Winds at Louisiana Landfall

Radius	Counts	Percent Probability
0 – 4 Miles		
5 – 10 Miles		
11 – 20 Miles		
21 – 30 Miles		
31 – 40 Miles		
41 – 50 Miles		
51 – 60 Miles		
61+ Miles		
TOTAL		100%

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT L.3

Forward Speeds at Louisiana Landfall

Speed	Counts	Percent Probability
0 – 2.5 mph		
2.6 – 5.0 mph		
5.1 – 7.5 mph		
7.6 – 10.0 mph		
10.1 – 12.5 mph		·
12.6 – 15.0 mph		
15.1 – 17.5 mph		
17.6 – 20.0 mph		
20.1+ mph		
TOTAL		100%

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT L.4

Decay Rate Over Constant Average Land Roughness

Elapsed Time	Maximum Wind Speed (MPH)	Percent of Wind Speed at Landfall
Landfall	150	100%
2 hours		
4 hours		
6 hours		
8 hours		
10 hours		
12 hours		
14 hours		
16 hours		
18 hours		
20 hours		
22 hours		
24 hours		
26 hours		
28 hours		
30 hours		
32 hours		
34 hours		
36 hours		
38 hours		
40 hours		
42 hours		
44 hours		
46 hours		
48 hours		

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT L.5

Annual Probabilities of Modeled Hurricanes By Coastal Parish

			Saffir-Simpson Classification	ssification		
	5	4	3	2	1	Total
100 miles west of Louisiana						
Cameron						
Vermillion						
Iberia						
St. Mary						
Terrebonne						
Lafourche						
Jefferson						
Plaquemines						
St. Bernard						
St. Tammany						
100 miles east of Louisiana						
TOTAL						

NOTE: Use four decimals for displayed probabilities, e.g., .0219.

LOUISIANA INSURANCE RATING COMMISSION COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT L.6

Annual Frequency of Actual Hurricanes From 1900 to 1998 By Coastal Parish

			Saffir-Simpson Classificati	ssification	
Landfall	S	4	သ	2	Total
100 miles west of Louisiana					
Cameron					
Vermillion					
Iberia					
St. Mary					
Terrebonne					
Lafourche					
Jefferson					
Plaquemines					
St. Bernard					
St. Tammany					
100 miles east of Louisiana					
TOTAL					

Number of Actual Hurricanes From 1900 to 1998 By Coastal Parish

				S	Saffir-Simpson Classif	on Clas	sification				
	5		4		3						
Landfall	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Total
100 miles west of Louisiana											
Cameron											
Vermillion											
Iberia											
St. Mary											
Terrebonne											
Lafourche											
Jefferson											
Plaquemines											
St. Bernard											
St. Tammany											
100 miles east of Louisiana											
TOTAL											

NOTE: Use four decimals for displayed probabilities, e.g., .0219. "%" is the percent of the cell to the total; use two decimals to display percentages, e.g., 11.17%.

LOUISIANA INSURANCE RATING COMMISSION **COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES EXHIBIT M.1**

Louisiana Probable Maximum Loss and Statistics Modeler's All Industry, All Lines Exposure Base

Table 1

Return Time	Louisiana Estimated Loss
(Years)	Single Occurrence
Top Event	
10,000	
5,000	
1,000	
500	
250	
100	
50	
20	
5	

Table 2

Estimate Statistic	Louisiana Annual Aggregate	Louisiana Single Occurrence
Mean		
Median		
Maximum		

Hurricane Deductible	Estimated Mean Loss Elimination Ratio
NONE	0.0000
\$250	
\$500	
\$1,000	
1% Coverage A	
2% Coverage A	
5% Coverage A	

LOUISIANA INSURANCE RATING COMMISSION COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES EXHIBIT M.2

Louisiana Probable Maximum Loss and Statistics

Louisiana Standardized Exposure Base

Table 1

Return Time (Years)	Louisiana Estimated Loss Single Occurrence
Top Event	
10,000	
5,000	
1,000	
500	
250	
100	
50	
20	
5	

Table 2

Estimate Statistic	Louisiana Annual Aggregate	Louisiana Single Occurrence
Mean		
Median		
Maximum		

Hurricane Deductible	Estimated Mean Loss Elimination Ratio
NONE	0.0000
\$250	0.0000
\$500	
\$1,000	
1% Coverage A	
2% Coverage A	
5% Coverage A	

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT N

COMPARISON OF ACTUAL INCURRED LOSS TO MODEL ESTIMATED INCURRED LOSS FOR SELECTED HURRICANES

Ì	HURRICANE AND DATES	LINE	ACTUAL INSURED INCURRED LOSS	ESTIMATED INSURED INCURRED LOSS
-	1. Name:		\$	\$
	Date of Landfall:			
	Date of Model Estimate:			
		ALL Lines	\$	\$
2.	2. Name:			
	Date of Landfall:			
	Date of Model Estimate:			
		ALL Lines	\$	\$
س	3. Name:			
	Date of Landfall:			
	Date of Model Estimate:			
		ALL Lines	\$	\$
4	4. Name:			
	Date of Landfall:			
	Date of Model Estimate:			
		ALL Lines	\$	\$
<u>5</u>	5. Name:			
	Date of Landfall:			
	Date of Model Estimate:			
		ALL Lines	\$	\$

msoffice/winword/hurmode3ex/rev = 04/21/99

LOUISIANA INSURANCE RATING COMMISSION COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT 0.1

Sensitivity to Change in Central Pressure Distribution Louisiana Standardized Exposure Base

Table 1

	Source: Exhibit L.1 Distribution	Central Pressure Counts Percent Probability	000 – 900 mb	901 – 910 mb	911 – 920 mb	921 – 930 mb	931 – 940 mb	941 – 950 mb	951 – 960 mb	961 - 970 mb	971 – 980 mb	98 I + m0
Exhibit L.1 Distribution	Shifted DOWN	Counts										
Distribution	Shifted DOWNWARD 10 mb	Percent Probability										

Table 2

5	20	50	100	250	500	1,000	5,000	10,000	Top Event	Return Time (Years)
										Louisiana Estimated Loss Single Occurrence

Estimate Statistic	Louisiana Annual Aggregate	Louisiana Single Occurrence
Mean		
Median		
Maximum		

COMPLITER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES EXHIBIT 0.2

Sensitivity to Change in Central Pressure Distribution

Louisiana Standardized Exposure Base

Table 1

Son	Central Pressure Counts	000 900 mb	901 – 910 mb	911 – 920 mb	921 – 930 mb	931 – 940 mb	941 – 950 mb	951 – 960 mb	961 – 970 mb	971 – 980 mb	981+ mb	
Source: Exhibit L.1 Distribution	Percent Probability											
Exhibit L.1 Shifted UP	Counts								A THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PRO			
Exhibit L.1 Distribution Shifted UPWARD 10 mb	Percent Probability											

Table 2

5	20	50	100	250	500	1,000	5,000	10,000	Top Event	Return Time (Years)
										Louisiana Estimated Loss Single Occurrence

Louisiana Annual Aggregate Louisiana Single Occurrence
--

LOUISIANA INSURANCE RATING COMMISSION COMPUTED MODEL INTERROCATORIES

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT 0.3

Sensitivity to Change in Radius of Maximum Winds Distribution

Louisiana Standardized Exposure Base

Table 1

Radius Source: Exhibit L.2 Distribution 0 - 4 Miles Counts Percent Probability 5 - 10 Miles 11 - 20 Miles 21 - 30 Miles 21 - 30 Miles 31 - 40 Miles 21 - 30 Miles 31 - 40 Miles 51 - 60 Miles 51 - 60 Miles			TOTAL
Source: Exhibit L.2 Dis Counts			51 – 60 Miles
Source: Exhibit L.2 Dis			41 – 50 Miles
Source: Exhibit L.2 Dis			31 – 40 Miles
Source: Exhibit L.2 Dis			21 – 30 Miles
Source: Exhibit L.2 Dis Counts			11 – 20 Miles
Source: Exhibit L.2 Dis			5 – 10 Miles
Source: Exhibit L.2 Dis			0 – 4 Miles
Source: Exhibit L.2 Distribution	Percent Probability	Counts	Radius
	bit L.2 Distribution	Source: Exh	

Table 2

•	20	50	100	250	500	1,000	5,000	10,000	Top Event	Return Time (Years)
										Louisiana Estimated Loss Single Occurrence

Maximum	Median	Mean	Estimate Statistic
			Louisiana Annual Aggregate
			Louisiana Single Occurrence

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

EXHIBIT 0.4

Sensitivity to Change in Radius of Maximum Winds Distribution

Louisiana Standardized Exposure Base

Table 1

TOTAL	61+ Miles	51 60 Miles	41 – 50 Miles	31 – 40 Miles	21 – 30 Miles	11 – 20 Miles	5 – 10 Miles	0 – 4 Miles	Radius		
									Counts	Source: Exhib	
									Percent Probability	Source: Exhibit L.2 Distribution	
									Counts	Shifted UPV	Exhibit L.2
									Percent Probability	Shifted UPWARD 5 miles	Exhibit L.2 Distribution

Table 2

5	20	50	100	250	500	1,000	5,000	10,000	Top Event	Return Time (Years)
										Louisiana Estimated Loss Single Occurrence

Estimate Statistic	Louisiana Annual Aggregate	Louisiana Single Occurrence
Mean		
Median		
Maximum		

LOUISIANA INSURANCE RATING COMMISSION COMPLETED MODEL INTERDOCATORIES

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES EXHIBIT 0.5

Sensitivity to Change in Radius of Forward Speeds Distribution

Louisiana Standardized Exposure Base

Table 1

Forward	Speeds	0 – 2.5 mph	2.6 – 5.0 mph	5.1 — 7.5 mph	7.6 – 10.0 mph	10.1 – 12.5 mph	12.6 – 15.0 mph	15.1 – 17.5 mph	17.6 – 20.0 mph	20.1+ mph	TOTAL
Source: Exhi	Counts										
Source: Exhibit L.3 Distribution	Percent Probability										
Exhibit L. Shifted DOW	Counts										
Exhibit L.3 Distribution Shifted DOWNWARD 5 mph	Percent Probability										

Table 2

\$	20	50	100	250	500	1,000	5,000	10,000	Top Event	Return Time (Years)
										Louisiana Estimated Loss Single Occurrence

Maximum	Median	Mean	Estimate Statistic
			Louisiana Annual Aggregate
			Louisiana Single Occurrence

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES EXHIBIT 0.6

Sensitivity to Change in Radius of Forward Speeds Distribution

Louisiana Standardized Exposure Base

Table 1

Forward	Speeds	0 2.5 mph	2.6 ~ 5.0 mph	5.1 – 7.5 mph	7.6 – 10.0 mph	10.1 – 12.5 mph	12.6 – 15.0 mph	15.1 – 17.5 mph	17.6 – 20.0 mph	20.1+ mph	TOTAL
Source: Exhib	Counts										
Source: Exhibit L.3 Distribution	Percent Probability										
Exhibit L.3 Shifted UPV	Counts										
Exhibit L.3 Distribution Shifted UPWARD 5 mph	Percent Probability										

Table 2

5	20	50	100	250	500	1,000	5,000	10,000	Top Event	Return Time (Years)
										Louisiana Estimated Loss Single Occurrence

Estimate Statistic	Louisiana Annual Aggregate	Louisiana Single Occurrence
Mean		
Median		
Maximum		

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

APPENDIX A

ELECTRONIC FORMAT SPECIFICATION

Data requested on Exhibits E and F may be provided in hard copy but must be provided in electronic format as defined in this Appendix.

Data should be provided on either a 3½ high density diskette or a CD-ROM. The requested file format is ASCII file format with comma delimiters as defined in the following pages.

Data for each exhibit should be labeled as follows:

INTERROGATORY EXHIBIT	ASCII FORMAT FILE NAME	MS EXCEL '97 FORMAT FILE NAME
E	LAEXE.ASC	LAEXE.XLS
F	LAEXF.ASC	LAEXF.XLS

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

APPENDIX A

ELECTRONIC FORMAT SPECIFICATION FOR EXHIBIT E

ASCII FILE LAYOUT

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	DATA TYPE
1	Zip Code	Integer
2	Exposure Description	Character
3	Storm Code	Integer
4	Loss Estimate	Number

NOTES:

Field 1: Restrict to 5 digits; for "Average" Code 99999

Field 2:

CODE	DESCRIPTION	
F1	Homeowners, Frame Construction, \$100,000 value, \$250 ded.	
F2	Homeowners, Frame Construction, \$200,000 value, \$250 ded.	
B1	Homeowners, Brick Construction, \$100,000 value, \$250 ded.	
B2	Condominium, Brick, 4-story, \$50,000 value, \$250 ded.	
В3	Renters, Brick, 2-story, \$20,000 value, \$250 ded.	
M	Mobile Homes, \$30,000 value, \$250 ded.	
C1	Commercial Property, ordinary construction, \$200,000 value, \$1,000 ded.	
C2	Commercial Property, wind-resistive construction, \$400,000 value, \$1,000 ded.	
ALL	All Exposure Types Combined	

Field 3: Code 1 through 9 per Exhibit D

Field 4: Round to zero decimals

COMPUTER MODEL INTERROGATORIES

APPENDIX A

ELECTRONIC FORMAT SPECIFICATION FOR EXHIBIT F

ASCII FILE LAYOUT

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	DATA TYPE
1	Zip Code	Integer
2	Storm Code	Number
3	Loss Estimate	Number
4	Percent to Insured Value	Percent

NOTES:

Field 1: Restrict to 5 digits; for "Statewide Totals" Code 99999

Field 2: Code as 1, 4 or 7 per Exhibit D

Field 3: Round to zero decimals

Field 4: Code as true percent, e.g., value .0153 is coded as 1.53; round to two decimals

Assume the following single exposure is in each zip code:

- Homeowner policy
- Frame construction
- \$100,000 coverage A
- \$50,000 contents coverage
- \$20,000 time coverage
- \$10,000 appurtenant structures coverage
- \$250 deductible